





## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 18th JANUARY, 1866.

## BIRTHS.

At Swatow, on the 2d instant, the wife of CHAMBERLAIN, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 17th January, LEONARD BARNES to SARAH ANN SMITH.

## DEATHS.

By drowning, in the "Imbay Passage," on the 20th October, 1865, JOHN W. BENTLEY, Captain of British barque "Medina"—aged 42.  
At Swatow, on the morning of the 12th instant, suddenly, JOHN W. 12th BENTLEY, Junior Member of the firm of Messrs Bradley & Co.

London, 27th November, 1865.

This is the month in which people commit suicide in England; and on these slushy streets of London, under this gloomy sky, I envy you your Hongkong November, with its clear skies and refreshing North-east wind. However, you have to pay a fearful price for the pleasures of the cool season, in the endurance of the damp oppressive summer; and it seems that last hot season in China was one of the worst and most fatal which you have had for many years. I remember once going deeply into the mortality statistics of Hongkong some years ago, and collecting information on the subject from men who are now all at rest; that is, dead, with the exception of Sir John Bowring, whom I saw the other day looking more vigorous than ever, and lecturing an unfortunate person in the smoking room of a grand hotel. The conclusion to which I came was, that every now and then, at intervals of from four to nine years, there comes in the South of China, a most unhealthy year, when the mortality among accidentals is simply enormous. Let those of you who have survived last hot season congratulate yourselves upon the fact, and think over your sins and amend the manner of your ways.

A still older Hongkong Governor than Sir John Bowring has just been giving proofs of his continued existence. Sir John Davis has come out with a volume of "Chinese Miscellanies," in which he discusses the Celestial mode of calculation. His travels, the rise and progress of Chinese literature in England, Chinese roots, novels, romances and plays; Chusan and the valley of the Yang-tze. Dr. Rennie, too, has just come out with a volume entitled "Peking and the Pekingese," from which I extract (p. 43 and p. 51, vol. I.) the following choice specimens of English.

"Kwei-liang, I may remark, is father-in-law to the Prince of Kung; and reports states that another of the Miss Kwei-liangs is in the Emperor's harem."

"A similar event happened to Mr. St. Clair's horse, while riding, this afternoon in another portion of the city."

The great literary event of the fortnight, however, has been the publication of Dr. Livingstone's account of the Zambesi expedition, which is full of interesting matter, and suggests that Central Africa will prove an immense field for European and even American colonization.

The lake region of Central Africa has turned out to be much more extensive than was at first suspected; and it is not unlikely that for some time discoveries may prove it to be wider than we even now imagine. Already four enormous lakes, not much inferior in size to Lake Superior, have been discovered in a portion of Africa; that not very long ago was supposed to be desert, and these sheets of water extend from a few degrees north of the equator, to about fourteen south of it; close to the 30th parallel of longitude. There was a vague assertion of the existence of such lakes in Portuguese writings, among the Arabs, and in Sanscrit poems; and it was the scholarship of Captain Burton which first suggested this splendid field of discovery and led him to the shores of Lake Tanganyika. Shortly after, and in connection with the same expedition, Speke was the first to visit Lake Nyanza. Dr. Livingstone and the Zambesi expedition discovered Lake Nyassa, which they represent as being more than 200 miles in length; and the other day Mr. Samuel Baker and his heroic lady, returned home with their full accounts of a fourth enormous lake in the neighbourhood of Nyanza. These immense bodies of water have changed all our preconceived ideas in regard to the interior of Africa, and it is not yet known what connection may exist between them, much less what is the character of the watershed of Central Africa. Speke, in his confused, but often remarkably thoughtful, way, seemed to incline at times to the opinion that the African lakes were themselves the watershed; that is to say, that they had outlets at both their ends, and it is far from unlikely that this may be the case. However that may be, it is evident that these lakes will be of immense importance in the future development, and perhaps colonization, of Africa; and the discovery of their region is incomparably the greatest geographical event which has occurred since Columbus crossed the Atlantic and Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape of Storms. It is not at all unlikely that there may be other great lakes in the unknown regions, which lie between Tanganyika and Lake Tchad, and that the lakes may be connected by a series of low lying swampy and unhealthy land of about 800 miles in breadth, after which we ascend a series of ghats and come upon an elevated plateau of healthy land, with a temperate climate, diversified by still colder highland regions, and by great bodies of water. This immense plateau, which constitutes the centre of Africa, slopes towards the centre, so far as it is known to us. Dr. Livingstone is the only European who has crossed it, but he has done so only across its southern and narrower section, and the

enormous regions, lying to the west of the lakes close on to the western shore of Africa and northward to Lake Tchad, remain entirely unexplored. When Captain Burton was in this country last summer he had some thoughts of getting up an expedition which would have attempted the last great and most difficult achievement which remains to be accomplished in the way of African travel, namely, the reaching the lake country from the West, in the neighbourhood of the equator; but that would require almost indefinite time and money; for there are no caravan routes on the west side of Africa as there are on the east. M. du Chaillu, however, has started from the West Coast with the intention of penetrating into the interior, if he possibly can; and Livingstone proposes, after rounding the southern end of Tanganyika, to push into the unknown regions to the West, if he can see his way to do so. "I propose," he said, in a speech delivered at Bombay lately, "to go to the Rovuma, to pass Lake Nyassi, and on past Tanganyika to a part of the country which exists in a portion of the map which is an entire blank. This I propose; but I don't know anything of the people or of the difficulties in the way." We can only wish this indefatigable traveller "God speed" on his new and splendid enterprise; but it seems evident from what we already know of Central Africa that it will afford a field for the development of races of European origin, and within a century or two, have innumerable locomotives moving over its vast elevated plains, and steamboats vying the great sheets of water, which, as yet, have been seen only by a very few living travellers.

The members of the Zambesi expedition found that in Central Africa they were in no danger from sunstrokes, and could go about even in the middle of the day wearing cloth clothes, and cloth caps undisturbed by turban. The country is exceedingly fertile, and both on the shores of the Zambesi and the Rovuma immense coal fields exist. May not Africa become in time a great field for Chinese Emigration? I am afraid the negro is being improved off the face of the earth; and in these portions of Africa where men of European origin cannot work, the Chinese coolie might be employed with advantage. At present, however, I don't suppose there are a hundred Chinamen in the Dark Continent.

A. W.

Very little of importance has marked the past week. The English Mail arrived, but being four days beyond her time, brought nothing which we had not before. Hopes appear to be entertained at home that this Colony may yet be spared the Military tax swindle. Another case of piracy has occurred within hail of our shores, in the Lyee-moon Pass, upon a French brig named the *Jeune et Joseph*. The whole of the cargo and other valuables were speedily plundered, one or two men killed or wounded, and the rest of the crew and the vessel saved only by the timely approach of the Spanish steamer *Circe*, a boat from which was sent at once to her assistance. A gunboat has been despatched to look after the pirates, and some hopes may be entertained of their being caught and punished. Our H. M., having commenced his morning coffee at the Racer course, made his first appearance regarding the various points of the animals under training.

Notes concerning the Canton province, or any other of the seventeen provinces of the Empire, if compiled by an intelligent observer, cannot fail to interest our readers. Under the present circumstances, however, when the Rebels are again causing disturbance and apprehension in the districts surrounding Canton, it is probable that the Notes we publish in another column may prove still more interesting to those who deeply ponder over the state of the Empire. Some may be of opinion that the two or three rivers of the Canton province have by this time been fully described in these columns—that, as a subject for comment, they have been in a figurative sense, very nearly "dried up." But, such an idea, we may at once remark, is an entirely mistaken one. Short trips, and written accounts of the same, certainly have done a good deal for us in the way of providing information on this head; but excursions must of necessity be productive of only superficial and partial knowledge, if notes of each individual trip be not compiled and given to the world, so as to enable the world to give its impartial verdict from the whole of the facts thus presented. This remark may be found suggestive to many who have failed to see in their duty to give publicity to what they have heard or seen on such trips into the interior of China; and at the risk of being thought selfish, we cannot but express our conviction that it is incumbent upon all in view of the silent but certain change which is being gradually suffered by the Chinese nation, and the equally gradual knowledge which is being gathered concerning it—to do what they can in furthering intelligent relations between the foreign and the native element by every means in their power.

The writer of the notes on the West River given elsewhere has had frequent occasion

to visit the districts of which he speaks, and may be said to be in a better position to give an opinion than one who has had no other opportunity of observation beyond a single pleasure-trip. They extend considerably beyond the space at our disposal in this issue, and a portion must therefore stand over for another week.

The last year was a year of changes many and great—a year to be remembered in the annals of the world as a period of great and beneficial alterations in the political and social life of the European communities in China and Japan,—a year to be referred to in the annals of many families, as a time of great sorrows and many and serious losses.

The last year was the first since the signature of the Treaty of Tientsin, during which the foreigner enjoyed a full and unrestricted intercourse with the Chinese, unimpeded by the presence of an organised rebellion in the heart of the country. It was the first in which we had an opportunity of testing the working of the Treaty to its fullest extent and of ascertaining unmistakably the feeling of the people and their rulers when uninfluenced by fear of our power, and with no special motive for propitiating us to assist them. At the commencement of 1865, the Taeping rebellion was a thing of the past. Thanks to General SFAVIER, Admiral HORN and Colonel GORDON, it had been crushed out. The whole of the great cities on the line of the Grand Canal were in the hands of the Imperialists; Nanking had been captured, and the Taeping chiefs were gone. True, there were rumours of a reappearance of force in the neighbourhood of Fuhshan. A large force did muster in the hilly country on the borders of the Fokien province, but they were only successful for a moment. They were quickly attacked, defeated and dispersed, and the close of 1865 saw but a few scattered bands in the mountains of Kwang-tung and Kwang-si, as the remnants of the once mighty armies that had threatened to propagate a new faith throughout the vast countries of Eastern Asia, and to give a new dynasty to the oldest of existing empires. The year 1865 must be ever memorable, if only for the final extinction of the Taeping Rebellion and the pacification of the provinces lately under their sway. China was not, however, entirely free from domestic troubles. The insurgents of the north, especially the Mohammedan rebels, overlooked for a time in the greater needs of the central and southern provinces, made head to a great extent, defeated large armies sent against them, slaying the commander of one of them, the famous SANKO-LIN-SIN, our opponent at the Takao forts in 1858, and again in 1860; and advanced so near to Peking that at one time the rumour was spread that they had captured the Imperial city,—a rumour which found its way to London in the shape of a positive statement of fact, transmitted by electric telegraph. It was not till the Viceroy and Commander in Chief of the Two Kingdoms, TSEN-LO-PAN himself, with his veteran troops fresh from the capture of Nanking, was ordered to move to the attack, that they have been at all kept under, and at the close of the year they were still in arms in some force. This movement occurred, however, in a portion of the country so remote from our operations that it had no direct effect upon our intercourse, social, political or commercial, with the Chinese, other than as it affected the general welfare of the country.

This year opens with an alarm from Newchwang, the most northern of the open ports, which may possibly bring future complications in its train, but we are inclined to think not. The authority of the Imperial Government became during the last year more firmly established, and was more vigorously exercised. There is plenty of room for improvement, but still an advance was made at a time when many felt and many more feared a relapse into the old haughty and insolent ways of dealing with the barbarians.

There were some movements in and about the Court of Peking, that at one time excited fears of the adoption of a retrograde policy. Prince KUNG was deposed, early in the year from his high and important posts in the Cabinet and at the head of the department of foreign affairs. His advent to power was on the heads of the anti-foreign party, the advisers of and chief agents in the events of 1839 and '60, and it was difficult, at first, to realize that his old and fall and disgraceful banishment from office was not a prelude to the return of what we suppose must be termed the strictly conservative party, to power. It would appear now to have been the result of some palace intrigue or some feminine caprice whatever. Prince KUNG signalled his return to office and to power by drawing more closely the bonds between his foreign advisers and himself. Many facilities have been given unasked for, in furtherance of our commercial relations. New ports, in Formosa, were opened; Changchow emerged from its seclusion and opened its gates to the foreigner. Attention has been given to the proper lighting

of the coast. Buoys and light ships have been established; improvements in rivers and harbours commenced and partly carried on, and many points in dispute between the merchants and the officials were decided in favour of the former. The Chinese Government, though still very far from carrying out to the fullest extent the principle of free commercial intercourse sanctioned by it in late treaties, showed nevertheless during the year 1865 a manifest desire to meet our wishes, on every point, and to improve the condition of the Empire by the cordial adoption of European knowledge and appliances. There are still dozens of points on which improvement is much needed, but they have shown their willingness to yield to the demands of our higher and better civilization. This the Chinese have done although, during the past year, the whole of the troops up to that time retained at Taku and Shanghai were withdrawn, and with them went the last vestige of the military occupation of 1860, and although as before mentioned the suppression of the rebellion rendered it no longer necessary for them in their own interests to be on the best of terms with us.

With the past year the career of Sir FRANKLIN BRUCE as Minister Plenipotentiary at Peking came to an end, and for some months England had no proper representative at the Imperial Court. The new year witnesses the advent of a new Minister, Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, whose experience of the Chinese during his long tenure of consular appointments in China, and whose recent diplomatic successes in Japan render him in every way fitted for the post. From Sir RUTHERFORD'S energy and force of character we expect great changes in the aspect of affairs throughout China. He will urge the authorities in action to keep pace with the spirit of the times. He is too impetuous a man to have had the charge of our interests in China during the past five years of doubt, and difficulty, and of experiment on the part of the Mandarins, but we could not now have a more suitable minister.

In the social life of China there has been no great movement, no perceptible tendency one way or the other. It is too soon yet, but the shake given to old and preconceived ideas of men and things in China, by the rebellions of the last ten years, the foreign wars, and extension of intercourse with foreigners, has implanted many seeds that by and by must take root and grow up. Missionary enterprise has no great conquests; but its advance is steady if slow.

Turning from the Chinese to the foreign communities in China, the year 1865 was an eventful year for them—a year of heavy commercial losses, and many and serious failures; it inaugurated a much more extended and liberal system of business than had previously prevailed. The blight that fell on the tea trade, and the difficulties and short-comings in the silk trade drove many men and much capital into other branches of trade, and caused people to look round for other investments for their funds and other fields for the exercise of their talent in lieu of the old ones irretrievably injured. The result has been a rapid increase in general commercial enterprise in new forms and in new directions. The passing of the Limited Liability Ordinance here in Hongkong, in the early part of last year, although partly the result of the movement above indicated, did much, nevertheless, to further it, and two or three most useful establishments have risen and promise to flourish under its sanction.

An immense change has effected during the past year in the internal government of the English Communities in China and Japan, and indirectly in that of the whole foreign community in China. The exteriority clauses of the Treaty have received their fullest development by the separation of the Colony of Hongkong from all official connection with English subjects in other parts of China, and by the establishment of a separate set of Laws and Tribunals for British residents in the dominions of the Emperors of China and Japan. The Order in Council of the 31st March last inaugurated a new and more effective regime, the good effects of which have already been felt, but of which the full benefit will only be experienced after the lapse of time. The most striking feature in the new arrangement is the provision made, and lately assented to by the Chinese authorities, for the settlement of all disputed customs cases, and the recovery in the new Courts of all penalties claimable by the Chinese Government under the provisions of the Treaty.

Municipal Government, if it cannot be said to have sprung into life in 1865, certainly took a new lease of life, and assumed a new and more creditable appearance. The decisions of the new Courts at Shanghai have removed all doubts as to the authority and power of Municipal Councils. The necessities of many of the more recently settled ports have driven them to imitate the example set them by Shanghai. The Year 1865 saw municipal institutions take root and flourish in Japan.

In looking at the general aspect of affairs in China at the close of the last year, perhaps the question of the future of Shanghai is the one which stands most prominently forward demanding solution. Will it ever again be the model settlement. Will it ever again attain the position it once held as the great commercial emporium of the east and the wealthiest and most prosperous of the European settlements in China? We fear that it will never recover from the losses of the last two years. Its prestige is gone. Circumstances are against it—Shanghai is no longer needed; and Chinkiang, in our opinion, will shortly rival and outstrip Shanghai.

Railway enterprise made no perceptible progress during the Year 1865. Something, however, has been added to our knowledge of the difficulties and of the advantages of the task before us, and every day brings the idea more familiarly in contact with the Chinese mind. Time alone, and patience, are required for success.

The annals of Hongkong for the year 1865 are tolerably well filled with matter for study and reflection. We have been in a transition state during the last year. Our Governor, Sir HARCOURT ROBERTSON, left us in March last, after six years of very valuable service. Our new Governor is not yet on his way from England to assume his duties. During the interregnum we have got happily along under the gentle sway of the Colonial Secretary as Acting Governor. The Community of Hongkong has undergone many changes since January 1865. Death has removed very many, many, death by disease—death by shipwreck. Commercial losses have removed some well-known names from the list of residents; promotions and retirements in official and commercial circles have done much to change the aspects of society. A new and a younger generation is rising up to supplant the old one; business is flowing into new channels; men's minds are being turned into new and hitherto unexplored directions.

Truly the year 1865 was an eventful one—may 1866 be as fruitful in progress, more happy in the absence of sickness and commercial and social misfortunes.

## THE WEST RIVER.

Frequent journeys up and down the West River having made me somewhat familiar with it, perhaps a short notice of its points of interest may be acceptable to your readers.

We will begin at the "Sz-In Kan," where boats from Canton usually enter the West River. This passage, said to be artificial, connects the West with the North River. The first place we meet with is Tsing ki, which is a small *hai* or market town on the left bank of the river. Its chief trade is in lumber.

The Chinese system of fairs or market days affords missionaries and others who wish to come in contact with the people an opportunity of seeing them gathered together. The fairs are held on two days out of the ten, or, if the business is greater, on three days out of ten. The country people for miles around bring their produce to the market town, and make their purchases there. The shops, with their medicines, dry goods, jewellery, meat, &c., are all in these market towns. The artisans and traders are congregated there. The villages, again, are inhabited by the families of the men in the market towns, and by the farmers and literary men. The villages contain no shops, except one or two little groceries.

At Tsing Ki is a stream, navigable in the winter time, leading to Tai Shih, the principal market town in the Sze-shan district, and to the district town (walled) of Sz-shih. Tai Shih was nearly all destroyed by the rebels in 1859, but it has been mostly rebuilt. Sz-shih is noted for its fine *tsun* or loose-skinned yellow oranges (*citrus margarita*). Passing the mouth of this stream we find ourselves in the main stream of the West River. Opposite, on the right bank of the river, is An Shui-hu, said to be the birth-place of Cheung Kwok Leung, a rebel leader, who afterwards became a noted Imperialist general, and was honored with his biography at Peking, where he was killed.

On the left bank of the river may be seen a number of tall trees (*Schima schimperii*), or "oil berry" trees, as the Chinese commonly call them. The berries in October and November are covered with a coating which bears a strong resemblance to tallow in taste, color and consistency. The Chinese use it in making their wax candles. The leaf is smooth, with a long slender foot-stalk and shaped like that of the aspen.

Rice is the principal crop of this region, but it is made to some extent. On the South or right bank of the river is a range of mountains rising to a height of 1200 or 1500 feet. The Chinese in the neighbourhood call it the Wang Shih Long or Cross Stone Ridge. From this point westward the river flows through a mountainous country. The country East and South is a vast alluvial plain, intersected by a complete meshwork of streams, and may be regarded as the Delta of the West and North rivers. The left district is in this plain.

The next important town, as we go up the river, is Wing On Tai, situated on the left bank of the river. In this neighbourhood may be seen immense flocks of geese, which are raised for the Canton market. They are often watched by a dog, who seems quite proud of his important charge.

On the same side of the river is Kwong Lin, which is a place of considerable trade. A passage boat goes daily between here and Canton. Opposite to Kwong Lin is an island called Mak In Chai, or Inkstone island. The legendary history of its origin is as follows: An officer who was department magistrate at Shui Hing, several hundred years ago, was noted for his strict integrity. During his whole term of office, he never accepted a

present, fearing that it might beintended as a bribe. As his tenure expired, and he was about to leave, a friend presented him with an inkstone. He accepted it. On his journey down the river a storm arose, and his conscience troubled him about his inkstone. He seized it and threw it into the river, and the storm ceased, while the inkstone was forthwith transformed into an island, which now remains as a monument of the long-test integrity of China's rulers.

Nearly opposite the western extremity of Inkstone Island is a little creek leading to the foot of Tung-shan. It is called Lo-yun-chung. The common belief is that one of the ancient Emperors of China passed a night on its banks, and in deference to His Majesty the mosquitoes kept away and have continued to obey the place until the present day. On the right bank of the river is To Kai, where there are a number of Chinese Roman Catholics.

On the left bank, at the entrance of the Gap, is a Custom House, where duty is levied on goods passing up and down the river. The duty collected here is an extraordinary levy for military expenditures, which has only been imposed since the Taiping rebellion. The customs are farmed to men who pay a fixed sum to the officers, then collect what they can.

We now come to the Shui Hing Gap. The hills on each side rise to a considerable height, the highest being about 2,000 feet. In the winter the current is not much swifter than usual in other parts of the stream, but in the summer when the "western water" is high, the Gap is sometimes impassable for several days for boats going up. Even when passable the currents and projecting rocks make the passage a slow, exciting and sometimes dangerous one. A boy, track has been out on the left bank, bridges have been built over the ravines. A number of Chinese odes have been cut in the rock, praising the sublimity of the scenery.

Near the lower mouth of the Gap on the right bank is a quarry which furnishes stone for the best Chinese inkstones. It is below the surface of the water, and is reached by an expensive job to open the quarry. First, permission has to be obtained from the Imperial authorities, as all products of mines in China belong to the Emperor; this requires a large sum. Then, a dam has to be built and the water pumped out.—It is said to be opened only once in 20 or 30 years.

In the second ravine on this bank is a native flour-mill turned by water power. The wheat used here and flour ground here furnish a good part of the freight in the passage-boats between Shui Hing and Canton.

On one of the lower hills on this bank is an upright stone which imagination has transformed into the figure of a woman looking for her husband (*mong fu shih*). The story is that she stood there watching for the return of her husband, who was an officer up the river; he was killed and the faithful wife was changed into stone while waiting. This legend, variously amplified, is a favorite story with some of the Chinese women. A collection of these would afford some Chinese Ovid the materials for the story of a second Niobe.

On the right bank of the river, just above the Gap, is a small stream leading to Pak T'ah. This region produces a long, knotted rush four or five feet in height, from which the Chinese dollar bags and mat for sails are made. The grass is cut and dried, the women then pound it flat with a heavy piece of wood made like a sheet of a hammer or Chinese iron driver. As you approach some of the villages the noise of these runners reminds you of the busy hum of a manufacturing town in the West. After being flattened the rush is woven by the hands of women and children into mats. This branch of industry affords support to many families in Shui Hing and in the country to the south of it.

The left bank of the river here is in the fall of the year covered with wheat, black wheat, groundnut, and sugar cane. The Chinese of this province grow two principal varieties of rice. One has a thin skin and is about an inch in diameter and is quite juicy. This is sold about the streets in Canton and elsewhere and is eaten uncooked or steamed. The second kind is raised in larger quantities and is that from which sugar is manufactured, which is called *chuck chih* or "bamboo cane," from the hardness of the skin. It does not grow so high as the first-named kind, and the stalks rarely exceed 3 or 4 inches in diameter. A third kind called the "black cane" is sometimes seen, but it is comparatively insipid and useless.

We now come to Shui Hing. This is a Department City and was the capital of the two Broad provinces (Kwang Tung and Kwang Si) previous to the rising of Canton to its late importance. The site of the Governor General's Yamen is still to be seen, but only the front walls and entrance remain. There is now two miles of exercise ground during the military examinations. It is still the garrison city of the troops under the immediate command of the Governor General, and the headquarters of the seven regiments composing the corps are here. A Taitai, a Department Magistrate and a District Magistrate have their Yamen in Shui Hing. It derives its chief importance from the presence of these officers and the consequent Triennial Examinations which are held in it. During the Examinations the population is increased by about 10,000.

Shui Hing is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the river. Behind the city is a fertile plain, covered with rice fields and extending to the foot of a range of hills called the North Ridge. Its trade is not very large. The principal shops are in the Eastern suburbs, which extend along the river for a mile. Daily passage boats ply between Shui Hing and Canton, Fat Shan and Sainan; besides these regular boats leave less frequently for Wu-chai and other places. The chief exports, if we may apply this term to goods stored for so short a distance, are the mats above mentioned, paper fans, hats, inkstones, bones, and sometimes marble slabs, pigs and poultry. The principal manufactures of the place are fans, mats and incense sticks.

Among the vegetable productions of the neighbourhood is the *Shui-shut*, or Shui Hing nut. It resembles the lotus nut in size and taste, and brings a good price in Canton. The plant, like the lotus, grows in the water, but the leaves are much larger

often reaching the diameter of a foot, and their upper surfaces spinous.

The principal point of entry of Shui Hing is Fat Shan. There are a number of rocks at the foot of the hills, about three miles from the plain to the hills. They appear to be immovable from the plain to the hills. There are these rocks. The principal

Kwan Yin cave, from the statue of the Goddess of the living rock. "dash cave" and "the dragon" the cave on its roof being fancifully supposed to be a fabulous animal. This is by torchlight. It is summer on account of by water. Several Buddhas built on these rocks, where the Great our admiration of his handiwork. He set up his statue with tinsel and gewgaws not only to the eye, but to the taste of even and refinement. We priests have shown the human heart by assuaging spots which call natural religion.

In one of these mountains a shaven priest who would lead us to become an ascetic from himself in a dilemma between losing his hair. It is not surprising the latter alternative. China, like those in Europe, are occasionally offenders, a man who is occasionally being supported out of it. It had been executed.

Opposite to the Shui Hing of a river leading to Hong. It is in some strong, but is quite a season. A great deal this district. The best is also grown and sold for sale. It is said also produced to a weaving of mats is of industry in the country of this stream.

Just above Shui Hing tom House, where produce coming down. Opposite to the Canton Roman Catholic village of the river. Cl Wan or Lepet. Roman Catholic settlement of Shui Hing. Shui Hing has also been for several years and church there.

After passing the Canton to a large plain on the river. It is known Great Bend and small villages. Rice is the staple. I have also noticed a holy with its glossy, reminding one of the lands towards the sea. After passing Tai to the river banks, is quarried in other and cultivated, again patches on every level, stations at every level, reminding us of aptery, and an occasional one of the obstacles the present limited

(From our Own THE London Mail has not arrived, though due, and our outward without return address must in time work it is possibly nothing great public than in domestic and commercial and considerable evinced at here the home has taken up were received per instant up to Novels steamers from Calcutta telegraphic dates to

Since the departure thing more has been movements of the dations they count Beginning in New of a body of desperado of that port, robbing, ing everything they circular addressed the foreign residents mandarins were exp marauders and that it prudent to prepare From the cool markets bows-defeated it Yangtze, we may over the number of will have to pay day we may upon the our Consul at Newch we must conclude ground for fear, foreigners are depe resources. It is of that the rebels shou be so severely hand all taste for a second foreigners. Shoul would be much da bodies every year governments would garrioon there duri

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| SHIP'S NAME AND<br>WHERE ANCHORED | CAPTAIN       | FLAG &<br>REG. | TONS    | DATE OF<br>ARRIVAL  | CUSTOMERS OR AGENTS      | DESTINATION | INVESTING<br>DISPATCH |
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| Adelaide                          | W Gregory     | S. bk.         | 498     | Jan. 7              | Chazaro and Co           |             |                       |
| Adelheid                          | W Cuthbert    | Pr. bk.        | 370     | Nov. 28             | Siemssen and Co          |             |                       |
| Albert Fries                      | E. Stander    | Me. str.       | 360     | Nov. 28             | W. & J. Meyer and Co     | Nagasaki    |                       |
| Alfred                            | E. Edridge    | Am. str.       | 137     | Dec. 2              | Russell and Co           |             |                       |
| Anna Lucy                         | W Wyde        | S. bk.         | Dec. 14 | B. & Hubbert and Co |                          |             |                       |
| Anna Maria                        | K Jurgensen   | Da. bk.        | 214     | June 14             | Bourjau, Rabener & Co    | Shanghai    |                       |
| A. and Helene                     | E. Haster     | Pr. bk.        | 281     | Nov. 18             | Siemssen and Co.         | Hioio &     | Europe                |
| Antelope                          | W Smith       | Am. str.       | 260     | Jan. 11             | Wm. Pustau and Co        |             |                       |
| Ariadne                           | W Niemiemi    | Am. str.       | 280     | Jan. 11             | Wm. Pustau and Co        |             |                       |
| Armenian                          | R. Rasky      | B. str.        | 128     | Oct. 28             | Gribb, Livingston and Co |             |                       |
| Arthur                            | L. Crosby     | Am. bk.        | 271     | Jan. 8              | Russell and Co           |             |                       |
| Asa                               | W Melville    | Am. bk.        | 1737    | Jan. 13             | D. Sassoon               | Calcutta    |                       |
| Azot                              | W Baker       | S. str.        | 709     | Jan. 17             | F. and O. S. N. Co       |             |                       |
| Bertha                            | K Jacobson    | B. str.        | 122     | Dec. 28             | Siemssen and Co          |             |                       |
| Bintang                           | N. Warbur     | B. str.        | 231     | Jan. 17             | Gribb, Livingston and Co |             |                       |
| Brilliant                         | W Lunde       | Si. bk.        | 300     | Dec. 15             | Chenev                   |             |                       |
| C. Cavour                         | W Ezario      | It. sh.        | 1408    | Dec. 15             | Canevaro and Co          |             |                       |
| Canton                            | W Helmsbot    | Pr. bk.        | 790     | Jan. 9              | Siemssen and Co          | Macao and   | Callao                |
| Carl Nielsen                      | E. Richardson | B. bk.         | 315     | Dec. 15             | Lammert Atkinson & Co    | Repairing   |                       |
| Carl Erik                         | W. Meyer      | Da. bk.        | 257     | Jan. 17             | Wm. Pustau and Co        |             |                       |

## COMMERCE

## RECEIVING SHIPS

|                     |               |              |         |                |                         |         |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------|----------------|-------------------------|---------|
| Chia Chinn          | EC Muller     | Emstr        | 642     | Jan. 17        | Stemson and Co          |         |
| Christian Mathias K | Lord          | Fr. sh.      | 505     | Sep 29         | Wm. Pustan and Co       |         |
| Cobang              | K Fullerton   | G. bk.       | 357     | July 8         | Order                   |         |
| Comatave            | K Bernard     | Dk.          | 609     | Jan. 1         | Lord                    |         |
| Cong                | W Cooe        | sm.bk        | 297     | Dec. 26        | Wm. Pustan and Co       |         |
| Coral Wym           | W Whinston    | a. sh.       | 724     | Jan. 11        | Gibb, Livingston and Co |         |
| C. of the Wave      | E Sanders     | B. sh.       | 856     | Dec. 28        | Gibb, Livingston and Co |         |
| Cristina            | O O'Ryan      | Persh.       | 898     | Nov. 20        | Phylian apt. 26         |         |
| C. S. Gungahar      | A. sh.        | 694          | Nov. 20 | Stemson and Co |                         |         |
| Diamond City        | W Lubak       | si. bk.      | 162     | Nov. 29        | Chinese                 |         |
| Don Ricardo         | WC Jeffrey    | U. bk.       | 269     | Dec. 28        | D. Laiprak              |         |
| Donnal              | C Bourdon     | Pr. str.     | 8600    | Jan. 1         | Spanish Imperial        |         |
| D. D. Kaciano       | OC Leile      | sh.          | 58      | Dec. 28        | Spanish Imperial        |         |
| Eastward Ho         | E Byrne       | B. sh.       | 607     | Jan. 4         | Russell and Co          |         |
| Edinburgh           | W. J. Lion    | U. bk.       | 936     | Dec. 27        | Jardine, Matheson & Co  |         |
| Engle               | K Hassen      | Pr. sh.      | 275     | Dec. 31        | Wm. Pustan and Co       |         |
| Empire              | W. A. Methven | n. str.      | 1200    | Jan. 15        | P. and O. S. N. Qo      |         |
| Engee               | W Hansen      | Si. sh.      | 752     | Jan. 7         | Chinese                 |         |
| Engee               | W Appel       | Dubk.        | 238     | Dec. 30        | Wm. Pustan and Co       |         |
| Euroch Train        | K Lase        | Am.bk.       | 617     | Jan. 21        | Hend and Co             |         |
| Fairchild           | B. Shuh       | B. sh.       | 583     | Aug. 10        | Aue, Hard & Co          |         |
| Far East            | C Jones       | Pr. str.     | 1062    | Jan. 1         | Dent and Co             |         |
| Fork Quay           | WC Zwack      | sm.bk.       | 437     | Jan. 6         | Wm. Pustan and Co       |         |
| Ghenglye            | E Cooper      | Pr. str.     | 1265    | Jan. 11        | Jardine, Matheson & Co  |         |
| Gordon Flesco       | Herrichte     | K Von Harten | ore.bk. | 69             | Oct. 13                 | Captain |
| Henry Handley       | C Lyall       | B. sh.       | 1176    | Jan. 11        | Gibb, Livingston and Co |         |
| Her Majesty         | B Seymour     | B. sh.       | 1132    | Jan. 17        | Gibb, Livingston & Co   |         |
| Hongkong            | W Frick       | Fr.bk.       | 18      | Jan. 1         | Order                   |         |
| Hongkong            | W Nielson     | sm.bk.       | 182     | Nor. 12        | Stemson and Co.         |         |
| Imperial            | WC Hutchings  | B. sh.       | 1510    | May 3          | Boumanand Co.           |         |
| Independence        | W Deloraine   | Pr. sh.      | 565     | Jan. 12        | Soares and Co           |         |
| Ino                 | C Bannau      | sm.bk.       | 356     | Jan. 12        | Stemson and Co          |         |
| Iris Leeoh          | B Bingham     | B. sh.       | 910     | Jan. 12        | Order                   |         |
| Jeanne & Joseph     | K Castro      | Fr.bk.       | 166     | Jan. 17        | Landstein and Co        |         |
| J. Mathilde         | K Foosby      | sm.bk.       | 428     | May 12         | Stemson and Co          |         |
| Johanna             | C Nordstoch   | p.e.bg.      | 205     | Feb. 16        | Stemson and Co          |         |
| Johana Bates        | W C           |              | 800     | Dec. 15        | Parker and Co           |         |
| Jullian             | W Berrens     | Pr. sh.      | 834     | Jan. 8         | Order                   |         |
| Kin-seng Hong       | W Schott      | Si. bk.      | 540     | Jan. 7         | Chinese                 |         |
| Kien-yung-ye        | W Struck      | si. lu.      | 329     | Jan. 5         | Chinese                 |         |
| La Plata            | WC Beagwell   | S. bk.       | 202     | Jan. 10        | Stemson and Co          |         |
| Lady Love           | WC Deery      | B. bk.       | 551     | Dec. 27        | Borneo Co               |         |
| Lancaster           | E Forbes      | B. sh.       | 517     | May 25         | Order                   |         |
| L Braun             | W Wischusen   | sm.bk.       | 219     | Jan. 1         | Orford and Co           |         |
| Last                | L. Gudele     | B. bk.       | 443     | Jan. 17        | Order                   |         |
| Laura               | W Gerrits     | sm.bk.       | 365     | Jan. 11        | Wm. Pustan and Co       |         |
| Louisa Koh          | W Gahde       | U. bk.       | 400     | Dec. 27        | Wm. Pustan and Co       |         |
| Lulia Canavaro      | K Cayasso     | lt. sh.      | 1323    | Dec. 9         | Canavaro and Co         |         |
| Maccusart           | W Potensam    | sm.bk.       | 558     | Dec. 10        | Stemson and Co          |         |
| Mabe                | WC Merrioss   | B. sh.       | 146     | Dec. 1         | Captain                 |         |
| Manollita           | W Regaes      | Sp. sr.      | 138     | Oct. 31        | Reynolds and Co         |         |
| Maria Ross          | W Ross        | Fr.bk.       | 476     | June 19        | Parker and Co           |         |
| Maria Withelmink    | K Niemann     | Fr.bk.       | 270     | Apr. 27        | Wm. Pustan and Co       |         |
| Marthan             | WC Ade        | Pr. sh.      | 376     | Jan. 8         | Wm. Pustan and Co       |         |
| Mary Mildred        | C Fine        | B. sh.       | 555     | Oct. 26        | D. Laiprak              |         |
| Meridian            | W Reynolds    | si. str.     | 294     | Sept. 23       | Chinese                 |         |
| Migrator            | K Cole        | B. bk.       | 455     | Apr. 18        | U. Laiprak              |         |
| Nightingale         | W Brown       | N. bk.       | 238     | Nov. 21        | Order                   |         |
| Nile                | J Johnston    | b. bks       | 635     | Jan. 16        | Order                   |         |

**YOKOHAMA**  
The English Mails of the 1st to 1st December, were per the Messageries. By private steamer, telegrams to 10th Dec. Steamer with the Mail yet arrived, though c.

**IMPORTS.**—Are good Yarns and Grey effected. There is a and Turkey Red are neglected. for but at low prices. doing

SEASON 1865-66.—1<sup>ST</sup> JUNE TO 13<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY, 1866

Cotton Yarn.—No. 28 to 32—  
88 to 42, \$1.10 to 1.35  
No. 32 to 40—Grey, 80 to 100  
6 eatties, \$.45 to .50 to  
.65, 50 per piece.  
7-Claws—\$.83.25  
Spiced Shirts—  
Broadens.—White  
\$.65 to 7 per piece  
Chintzes.—Assorted  
Camlets.—75, good  
85, \$2.75 to 3.25  
Mettals.—E. B. 22, 23  
Lastings.—\$18 to 20  
Long Ella—\$.9 to 1  
Woolen Damasks—  
Valves.—Black,  
to 12 per piece.  
Metals.—Lead, 40  
Road, \$3 to 4.25 per  
per picul. Tin, Bio  
Plates, \$.50 to .40  
Reports.—Raw  
during the season  
From Mail, com  
Native dealers have  
mands, all good han  
high rates. Arriva  
the good Myabsh of  
the season. The  
a chiefly composed of  
settlements are 800  
Bales.

Ida best.—None.  
picul. Inferior.—75  
to 80, \$1.00 to 1.25  
to 840 to 870  
Sincwer inferior  
Ohio Best.—\$8  
\$7.80 to 8.80 per pic  
Cochin Best.—\$9  
82 to 84, \$1.25 to 1.50  
Soda Best.—\$7  
\$7.40 to 7.50 per pic  
Hatchegoe.—\$7  
Ritchson.—None  
Sincwer—None  
Toa.—On the 26  
26th October of a  
markets business wa  
cess at a rise of 5  
Teamen holding 5  
of the season. The  
sustaining chiefly be  
of the purchases per  
—Good Common  
—Good Medium to F

**FUHCHAU.**

|                  |    |           |             |      |         |                          |                  |          |
|------------------|----|-----------|-------------|------|---------|--------------------------|------------------|----------|
| Salmonander      | C  | Roper     | a. b.       | 110  | Sep 24  | D. Laprak                | Auction          | Jan.     |
| Saturnus         | W  | Oderlich  | u. m.       | 360  | Jan. 5  | Wm. F. Fustan and Co     |                  |          |
| Sea Horse        | K  | Asley     | S. bk.      | 345  | June 19 | Borneo Company           |                  |          |
| Seaman's Bride   | K  | Koth      | Sl. bk.     | 412  | Jan. 1  | Chibbe                   |                  |          |
| Showering dear   | W  | Brown     | Sl. sh.     | 245  | Nov. 15 | Chinese                  |                  |          |
| Sidon            | W  | Rieser    | a. m. b. g. | 245  | Nov. 28 | Idor                     | Laid up          |          |
| Sophia Annalia   | C  | Overklift | Du. bi.     | 819  | Jan. 6  | Jourjau, Hubener and Co. |                  |          |
| Stella           | E  | Day       | D. bk.      | 205  | Dec. 15 | D. Laprak                |                  |          |
| Stacey           | W  | Kross     | Sl. bk.     | 263  | Oct. 8  | Chibbe                   | Bangkok put back | Lat.     |
| Stefanure        | WC | Stuckmann | B. bk.      | 285  | Nov. 28 | Chinese                  |                  |          |
| Taffaretti       | WC | Dereix    | F. r. sh.   | 476  | Dec. 15 | Russell and Co           |                  | Havre    |
| Thomas Hythe     | W  | Wago      | S. a. sh.   | 367  | Oct. 31 | Gibb, Livingston and Co  |                  |          |
| Thos. Seddon     | E  | Parr      | S. sh.      | 1175 | Dec. 26 | Smith, Kennedy & Co      |                  |          |
| Thos. Seddon     | C  | Gayler    | B. bk.      | 363  | Jan. 9  | Gibb, Livingston and Co  |                  | Calcutta |
| Una              | WC | Taylor    | B. bg.      | 323  | Dec. 7  | Johnson and Co           |                  | For Sale |
| Vin. Oanning     | WC | Shannon   | Sl. str.    | 574  | Jan. 8  | Chinese                  |                  |          |
| Waldemar         | W  | Atzen     | Pr. bk.     | 367  | Jan. 1  | Jourjau, Hubener & Co    | Laid up          |          |
| Wardour          | W  | Clermer   | Pr. bk.     | 367  | Jan. 1  | Jourjau, Hubener & Co    |                  |          |
| William Chandler | W  | S.        | S. sh.      | 705  | Jan. 2  | McEwen and Co            |                  |          |
| Zephyr           | E  | B.        | S. bk.      | 251  | July 2  | Idor                     | Repairing        |          |

# WHAMPOA.

| SHIP'S NAME       | CAPTAIN    | Place of<br>Birth | Yrs. | DATE OF<br>ARRIVAL | CONSIGNEE OR AGENT      | DESTINATION     | 1st<br>Officer |
|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Corinthian        | White      | B. sh             | 606  | Sept. 25           | Gibb, Livingston and Co | Laid up         |                |
| Dien              | Leuenberg  | B. sh             | 499  | Jan. 13            | Pustan and Co           |                 |                |
| John Radford      | Erang      | B. bk.            | 300  | Dec. 26            | Siemens and Co          |                 |                |
| Hugo & Otto       | Osenbrunck | Hm. bk.           | 440  |                    | Dyhrman and Co          | New York        |                |
| Lieutenant Scholl | Gourlet    | Frb. bk.          | 335  | Jan. 11            | Landstein and Co        | Havre           |                |
| Madura            | Mathews    | Jan. bk.          | 543  | Jan. 3             | A. North and Co         | to S. A. W.     |                |
| Major Glover      | Cham       | Am. sh.           | 595  | Aug. 13            | Auz. Heard Co           |                 |                |
| Musio             | Klein      | B. sh.            | 443  | Jan. 3             | Parker and Co           |                 |                |
| Neuhof            |            | Frb. bk.          | 240  | Dec. 28            | Landstein and Co        | U. S. & W. dock |                |
| Parahybe          |            | B. sh.            | 491  | Jan. 10            | J. Matheson and Co      | to dock         |                |
| Perry O'Day       | Johnson    | B. str.           | 423  | Oct. 16            | P. and O. S. N. Co      | Laid up         |                |
| Pekin             |            | Am. str.          | 828  | Dec. 29            | Russell and Co.         |                 |                |
| Poyang            | Green      | Am. str.          | 828  | Jan. 3             | J. Livingston and Co    | London          |                |
| Q. of the Age     | Canby      | B. sh.            | 787  | Sept. 13           | Adam Scott and Co       | For Sale        |                |
| Victoria          | Joachim    | Am. bk.           | 179  | Dec. 24            | H. Hubner and Co        | London          |                |
| Victor            | Petersen   | Am. bk.           | 316  | Dec. 28            | Landstein and Co        | U. S. & W. dock |                |
| Ville de Gronde   |            | B. sh.            | 270  | Dec. 18            | Order                   | Cooley          |                |
| Ville de St. Lo   | Dubois     | Frb. bk.          | 374  | Jan. 8             | Smith, Kennedy and Co   | Repairs         |                |
| Yeddo             | Clay       | B. str.           | 204  |                    |                         |                 |                |
| Y. de la Az       |            | B. sh.            | 357  |                    | Gibb, Livingston and Co |                 |                |

1,262,1

|                         |            |          |                 |           |
|-------------------------|------------|----------|-----------------|-----------|
| Japanese, .....         | 859,000    | August.  | Eleanor, .....  | 317,000   |
| Dovan, .....            | 523,100    | October. | Northorn Crown, | 900,000   |
| Bella, .....            | 953,000    |          | Springetam,     | 193,500   |
| Dunmil, .....           |            |          | Duckabur,       |           |
| August.                 |            |          | Simpn, Hobley,  | 312,500   |
| Chua-Sze, .....         | 726,800    |          |                 | 1,722,500 |
| Lorton, .....           | 863,700    |          |                 |           |
| Engel, .....            | 892,200    |          |                 |           |
| Kreese, .....           | 724,700    |          |                 |           |
| Arcta, .....            | 855,706    |          |                 |           |
| Whinell, .....          | 1,048,100  |          |                 |           |
| Queen Bee, .....        | 216,700    |          |                 |           |
| William Mitchell, ..... | 788,900    |          |                 |           |
| Thurs, .....            | 628,700    |          |                 |           |
| Fivart, .....           | 186,500    |          |                 |           |
| SEPTEMBER.              |            |          |                 |           |
| Berwickshire, .....     | 1,328,200  |          |                 |           |
| Agre, .....             | 1,123,200  |          |                 |           |
| Avon Australin,         | 650,500    |          |                 |           |
| OCTOBER.                |            |          |                 |           |
| Manfred, .....          | 672,600    |          |                 |           |
| St. Dunstan, .....      | 547,000    |          |                 |           |
| Merse, .....            | 375,900    |          |                 |           |
| Caldun, .....           | 1,085,100  |          |                 |           |
| Caneicut, .....         | 667,900    |          |                 |           |
| Lord Macaulay, .....    | 1,155,800  |          |                 |           |
| Bapian, .....           | 827,300    |          |                 |           |
| Keperana, .....         | 521,600    |          |                 |           |
| NOVEMBER.               |            |          |                 |           |
| Alexandria, .....       | 826,100    |          |                 |           |
| Beemah, .....           | 1,122,500  |          |                 |           |
| Cocca, .....            | 720,300    |          |                 |           |
| DECEMBER.               |            |          |                 |           |
| Fordland, .....         | 1,266,600  |          |                 |           |
| Junpore, .....          | 553,700    |          |                 |           |
| Lamiermour, .....       | 1,462,200  |          |                 |           |
| Buchanta, .....         | 906,200    |          |                 |           |
| Cambaly, .....          | 673,100    |          |                 |           |
| Asyrtian, .....         | 636,700    |          |                 |           |
| Albuera, .....          | 1,067,000  |          |                 |           |
|                         | 42,381,500 |          |                 |           |

TOTAL.

Tea lbs.

Season 1865-66, in 122 vessels, 100,456,300  
Season 1864-65, in 180 vessels, 163,514,500

Decrease, . . . 3,158,200  
Increase, . . .

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